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"DRINK PURE, OR TASTE NOT."-Wines and quors, the purest and the best, can be obtained in any de-Edguors, the purest and the best, can be obtained in any de-sired quantity at Davis's Emporators, 16 Vessy.st. and 55 Wil-lames. A variety of Foreign Ales and Stouts on draught from the wood and in bottle.

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Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNK in any of the trains, boots, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents. Up-town advertisers can leave their favors for THE TRIBUNE at 1,238 Broadway, cor. 31st-at., or 308 W. 23d-st., cor. 8th ave

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1875.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.- Henry Wainwright was hanged in London for the murder of Harriet Lane, === Mount Vesnvius was in a state of eruption. = Gen. Jovellar was appointed Captain-General of Cuba. = The French steamer Louisiane was sunk in the river Gironde by a collision; sixteen lives were lost. \_\_\_\_ The election of the French Senate ended.

Domestic.-Auditor Theyer was further examined before the Canal Commission, and further irregularities were revealed. — The House Appropriations Committee will bring in three bills after recess. Gov. Chamberlain refuses to commission Moses and Whipper Judges elect, it being optional with him to do so. \_\_\_\_ The Court of Appeals term for 1876 will begin Jan. 17. == The Molly Maguires at Mahanoy Plane, Penn., were excommunicated. \_\_\_\_ Yale College withdraws from the General Rowing Association. === The new St. Louis Chamber of Commerce building, containing the finest exchange in the country, was dedicated.

Crry AND SUBURBAN.-The complaint in the Hempstead Reservoir suit against alleged members of the Brooklyn Ring was served. — The three trunk lines cut down westward freight rates to a very low point. = Receivers of the suspended savings bank discover greater deficiencies and worse mismanagement than were suspected. \_\_\_\_ Mrs. Moulton will call an ex parte council. === Testimony for the plaintiff and defense was taken in Mr. Bowen's libel suit. \_\_\_\_ Jacob Standermann's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Two persons were drowned while skating at Newark. = Gold, 11338, 11338, 11314. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88310 cents.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts clouds, snow, and rain. —— In this city yester-day the day was cloudy and milder; thermometer, 30°, 39°, 42°.

The reduction of freight rates to the West resolved upon at the meeting of railway officials will be, while it lasts, of great benefit to our merchants. Of course, however, so remarkable a lowering of rates cannot be expected to last very long.

Mrs. Moulton's alleged intention to call an ex parte council in addition to the mutual and the advisory bodies, adds to the probability that the old scandal will be very fully revived. We may doubt, however, whether this is a case where in the multitude of counselors there is wisdom.

Canada is wise in endeavoring to be released from the promise to build a Pacific railway, which she made in order to conciliate British Columbia. The expense of building the road would be enormous, and could not be warranted by the moderate traffic reasonably to be hoped for.

The eruption of Vesuvius was not unexpected. In the latter part of November Prof. Palmieri stated that the interior crater created by the last eruption had given way, and smoke was issuing from the volcano; he thought a new eruption was probable. Three occurrences of the sort within fifteen years indicate an unusual activity of Italy's internal fires.

The papers served in the suit begun against the Brooklyn Ring, although only applying to the Hempstead Reservoir job, display strikingly some of the modes by which tax-payers' burdens were doubled and tripled. The amount claimed in the suit, as wrongfully abstracted, is more than half what the whole reservoir need have cost.

Further light shed on the accounts of the broken savings banks shows deeper rottenness. Deceitful bookkeeping has been resorted to to cover losses made years ago, and the actual condition has been carefully consealed. The worst case is that of the Third Avenue concern, where the prospect seems to be that the unhappy depositors will lose two-thirds or three-loughs of their money. For such atro-

cious mismanagement, even if there has been no absolute stealing, the officers and trustees ought to be held personally responsible. The dividends of interest must have been fraudu-

Gen. Jovellar, who succeeds Count Valmaseda as Captain-General of Cuba, is a skillful general, noted for his untarnished loyalty to the royal cause in Spain. His quelling the Cuban reprospects of volt are no better now than when he was last in control of the island. His politic course in dealing with this country, however, renders his appointment a judicious one for the Spaniards.

The commutation of the sentence of Jacob Standermann, the murderer of Louisa Seidenwald, was fully justified by the evidence as to his mental condition. This will be recorded as one of the very rare cases in which a murderer was really insane at the time of committing the crime. That there are a few genuine instances of the sort on record is more fortunate for murderers who have to resort to the insanity plea than for the community.

The exposure of the anti-Catholic secret society, noticed in another column, is possibly inaccurate in detail, but the main points as to the existence and aims of the organization are doubtless fairly stated. There was no great secret about it, last Fall, during the progress of our campaign. In fact, THE TRIBUNE on one or two occasions received letters from gentlemen supposed to hold important positions in the society warning us that its control over the vote would be much greater than we were anticipating. Some of its leaders confidently expected to make it and the inexcusable Gray Nuns bill so effective as to defeat the Tilden ticket by a majority nearly as great as that by which Gov. Tilden himself had been elected the year before.

The January number of The Catholic World (the most important periodical of the Roman Catholic denomination in the United States) has a rather remarkable article on Gen. Grant's Des Moines speech, and we print some extracts from it this morning. Readers of the magazine will perhaps be startled at the hearty praise of the President's address with which the article opens, but they will find, as the writer unfolds his argument, only an orthodox statement of the Catholic view of the school question, expressed with courtesy and apparent candor. Protestants who believe in State education at all will consider these views entirely erroneous, and the various solutions of the school controversy suggested by The Catholic World inadmissible; but it is important for us to know just what the Catholics want, and what their objections to the schools are. The last of the paragraphs which we quote contains a keen and elegant thrust which Gen. Grant's best friends can hardly help being amused at.

the suit of the Government against the Mechanics' National Bank for the recovery of \$1,500, alleged to be wanting in a package of bills which the bank paid out at the counter. The general rule of banks unquestionably is that no mistakes made in paying money can be rectified after the person who received it has left the bank. In practice, however, this rule cannot well apply to the bills in a large package, such as was handed over in the present case, since the recipient seldom has time to count them. In case of dispute as to whether the package was short before leaving the bank, it has been customary to examine the paper strap that wrapped the bills, so as to find out whether the package had been tampered with. Judge Blatchford's decision that the return of the strap is not necessary in making a claim for deficiency in a package may lead to some change in the usual method of paying checks.

Much interest is taken in banking circles in

THE PROSTRATE STATE.

The election by the South Carolina Legislature of ex-Gov. Moses and "Gen." Whipper erned by a mistaken idea as to public opinion, head and conscience. as Circuit Judges has been pronounced by Gov. Chamberlain of that State, who is certainly in a position to know something of the character and qualifications of the men, "a 'horrible disaster." "The calamity," he continues, "is infinitely greater, in my judgment, "than any which has yet fallen on this State, "or, I might add, on any part of the South." This is very strong language; but it comes from a Governor who was elected by the party which controls the Legislature, and which elected to the bench the two persons named. It comes from an influential Republican leader, who since his election as Governor has shown an earnest spirit of reform, and has gained the confidence of the best people in the State, and who, after making the above statements, proceeded to say as enunciating his own policy, I am free to say that my highest ambition as Governor has been to make the ascendency of the Republican party in South Carolina compatible with the attainment and maintenance of as high and pure a tone in the "administration of public affairs as can be exhibited in the proudest Democratic State of the South; and it was also my fondest hope, by peaceful agencies here in South "Carolina, of all the Southern States, to have worked out through the Republican party the solution of the most difficult and one of the most interesting political and social 'problems which this century has presented." Very obviously his opposition to these men is not partisan. The intelligent portion of the press and people agree with him that the election of such men as judges is a "hor-"rible disaster." Public opinion approaches unanimity upon the subject. Moses is known somewhat extensively through the country by the unparalleled infamies of his administration as Executive, and Whipper is described as a colored man who when member of the Legislature on a small salary accumulated a fortune and gambled it away in a night; a notoriously bad negro who is charged with embezzlement of public funds, and who has neither honesty, capacity, nor any other qualification for a judicial office. Well may Gov. Chamberlain pronounce the action which puts the lives, persons, and property of citizens in such hands a "horrible "disaster," and well may the citizens take alarm at such a situation. If there was ever a spectacle to excite pity, the condition of South Carolina seems such a one. And yet it seems only another case

What are you going to do about it ?" The ignorant and venal legislators who chose these judges have the numbers and the power. They sell their votes almost in open market to men who seek the official places where they can have property-owners at their mercy and plunder them at will. The upper and the nether millstones go round and do not stop ; the grists are ground; the ignorant masses get the smallest tolls; the managing scoundrels carry off the bulk of the plunder, and the helpless tax-payers have no redress. And so long as this dense mass of ignorance and prejudice,

which seems almost impeaetrable, lies at the bottom, the scoundrel crew may run their course, secure their places, boast their successes, as they did the other day in Columbia when they said, "Here's something Chamber-'lain can't veto," and to all remonstrance or protest return Boss Tweed's reply, "Well, 'what are you going to do about it ?" And, indeed, what are we going to do about it? What can we? What can the innocent citizens of South Carolina who are lying under this oppression do about it? This is a continually recurring problem in the development of our system of popular government. It runs side by side with universal suffrage, and waits occasions to thrust itself forward for an answer. There have been times in California and in some of the new States when law and precedent stood still as Joshua's sun on Gibeon, and an angry people gave it sharp and swift reply. It was answered here in New-York by legal process without wrenching of law or precedent when Boss Tweed formulated in his historic taunt the rogues' defiance. But California's cure is not for South Carolina. It is no time now to furnish pretexts for outrage campaigners. Rather than that, her citizens had much better bear the ills they have, and be patient under them. The remedy which New-York availed itself of is not, under present conditions, open to South Carolina. The power of Tweed was in the ignorance and vice which, though strong in the wards and districts where they were massed, were still controllable when the intelligence and honesty of the people were roused against them. In South Carolina ignorance and prejudice, and their accompaniments, corruption and viciousness, are in the ascendant, and on them reason, remonstrance, protest, make no impression. Gov. Chamberlain has refused to commission

these amazing judges. It is a bold thing to do. and we await with some anxiety the results. Meantime it is evident that this cannot be a lasting remedy. There is but one way of escape. The party which is responsible for the existing condition must do something for its cure, or at least its allevia-The Democratic party was responsible for Tweed and his gang so long as it held them up and allowed them to carry on their robberies under its name. It flung them off, late, but at last, and they ceased be dangerous. The oppressors of South Carolina are of the Republican party. In its name they have carried on their robberies. A Republican Administration has recognized them in the distribution of offices. Republican conventions have admitted them to their counsels. Republican newspapers have defended them. Republican leaders have affiliated with them and felt no shame. This has been one of the strong holds of the managing scamps upon the ignorant negroes, that they were all good Republicans. And the sign of Republicanism is the holding of a Government office. The Administration can shake these fellows off if it will. Moses and Whipper and their kind would be hamstrung almost as completely by being stripped of their Republican name as were Tweed and his fellows when the Democracy disowned them. And would it not be better for the party, for the country, for right and justice, to say nothing of the benefit, to the people of South Carolina, if a few leaders like Senator Morton should leave off for a little their unusual efforts to discover cases where negroes have been hindered from voting, and briefly consider the condition of a State in which they are having their own will and way?

THE HOUSE AND THE THIRD TERM. Resolutions adopted by either branch of Congress alone have ordinarily little weight. Nevertheless, the very emphatic declaration by the House in opposition to a third term fixes public attention, and excites would-be friends of the President in a remarkable degree. They make haste to declare that the House does not represent the people, that members were govthat the President was not originally selected by the politicians, and may yet be nominated in spite of them, and that he will be the stronger with the people when it is known that he has scarcely any support from the politi-

cians of his own party. President Grant might easily have ended all discussion on this topic. A single sentence in his annual message, direct and clear as he can be when he chooses, would have saved him the humiliation of defeat. He preferred to permit adventurers to use his name still longer. He preferred to deliver a message which is generally regarded as an adroit, if not also an unscrupulous, bid for reëlection. Thus he challenges public criticism, and it remains for him to hear what the country has to say of him as a candidate for reelection. The press has spoken quite emphatically, but he seems to think that the press does not represent the people. Republican conventions have spoken, but he apparently supposes that his support will come from some unknown body of citizens who do not make their wishes known through party conventions. Now Congress speaks, and if the President examines the list of those who voted against a third term he will perceive that very many of the strong men of the Republican party are included. But the clamor of his supporters does not abate. He does not silence them, nor does he even withdraw the official patronage which fires their zeal. Men are forced to conclude that the President wants a third term, if he can get it.

That the House does not represent the people in many particulars we have said repeatedly, but it surely represents at least as much strength as the President has in the country. It was elected at a time when the Republicans did not venture to say that they were opposed to the President's reëlection, when the Democrats naturally inferred, from the noisy zeal of the President's supporters and the silence of Republican leaders, that he would meet with no serious resistance in his own party, and when the charge that the Republican party, if successful, would continue Grant in power, was generally made and believed. Yet the Republican candidates were supported by many thousands of voters who were not in favor of Grant's reëlection, and certainly received the support of all who were his friends. In this House, it seems, there are eighteen members who are inclined to oppose a resolution against his reëlection; and this with the prevailing opinion that a vote for the resolution would forfeit all share in the patronage for the remaining year of Grant's term. Eighteen is not a very large number, but it is safe to say that more than half of the members who voted against the resolution did so because they were afraid to take a position of antagonism to the appointing power.

Does anybody suppose that the Executive has less power with Congress than with the people? There are certainly some members

could control a majority of voters? Probably was before the elections of 1874. Hardly any sane man will doubt that the President's patronage influenced some members to vote against the resolution who are not really in favor of Grant's reëlection. But, even with this influence, only eighteen members were rallied, in a House elected a year ago, to favor a third term. Is it not safe to say that the people are almost unanimous in opposition

to it ? Such Democrats as care much for the success of party and not at all for the good of the country may desire the nomination of Grant by the Republicans. There are some individuals who, for selfish reasons, will work for his nomination. But every sensible leader or manager of the party knows that Grant, if nominated, would be terribly beaten. The vote of the House is significant in that respect, and the third term business may as well be regarded as settled.

#### FOREFATHERS' DAY.

The tendency of tradition is toward an empty and meaningless repetition, just as children say over and over memorized texts of Scripture with no conception of their inexpressible importance. So we babble of the deeds of the Pilgrim Fathers, saying or singing of them always the same things, painting the same pictures, and droning one perpetual strain of unmitigated eulogy. The speeches at the dinners eaten in honor of the day are all alike. We show our sense of the greatness of our fathers by making pictures, by erecting monuments, by writing verses and novels, by spreading ceremonious banquets, and by pronouncing long orations. The most popular poem ever written upon this Landing, the production of an English woman, is in ten stanzas. Of these nine are merely pictures, drama, tableaus; while in one it is asserted that the Pilgrims left unstained what there they found-Freedom to worship God." What is meant precisely by "unstained Freedom," we do not know. How far the Pilgrim was the champion of Religious Liberty in our modern sense of the phrase, we shall not provoke discussion by undertaking to determine. We prefer to regard him as the asserter of his own personal and individual right to think, to preach, and to pray as he pleased.

But even here we encounter organization and association and corporation-not even the Pilgrim dreamed of personal independence of his church, or of a political status apart from the religious. That church within itself was demoeratic, and became more and more so; but here it seems to us the claim of religious toleration for the Pilgrim must stop. Yet even this degree of liberality is so honorable that the warmest admirers of these sturdy natures may be content with its concession. The Pilgrim idea of a Church is so simple and yet so grand; it divests ecclesiastical arrangements of so much surplusage, and so plants itself upon undying essentials; it sweeps away with such infinite scorn all forms and shows, and vain ceremonial; and, panoplied in the almost naked simplicity of its creed, it trusts itself so confidently to the invincible force of truth that we are in danger of forgetting how many extraneous helps the weakness of human nature may need in its struggle with the world, the flesh, and the devil. A few men of muscular religious pature will always suffice for a small society. They support, encourage, and inspire those who are weaker. They are Nature's hierarchy, and the obedience which they involuntarily win is spontaneous and joyful. The Pilgrims left behind them archbishops and bishops, but to more than one bishop of souls, overseers in the simplest sense, ordained by the possession of a living spirit and full of the courage of a real belief, they conceded an authority which was sanctioned by heart and

how far the Pilgrim's regard for Religious Liberty was a complete, rounded, and consistent one. Doubtless he builded better than he knew; but he had mastered the first principle of progress in thinking for himself. In these times of slender ties, in which ecclesiastical fetters are almost unknown, and the power of hardly any church extends beyond its temporalities, these too growing smaller and smaller, we can but inadequately comprehend what dissent two centuries ago actually meantthe scaffold, the whip, the rack; imprisonment, confiscation, and social disqualification. Today we are at liberty to believe what we please; we pay for no preaching to which we do not listen, and we listen to no preaching against our will; we are taxed to support no faith which we do not receive, and we make no profession for the sake of personal safety of what we do not believe. Cathedral, church, synagogue, meeting-house, upper hall -we choose which place of assembly we prefer; or we absent ourselves from all, should that satisfy us better. How different this was in the days of the Pilgrims is proved by the fact that they were Pilgrims at all. It seldom happened then that no moral courage accompanied any kind of dissent from any established opinion; but of them almost its extreme was demanded. All honor to them, if only for their bravery. Perpetual be their fragrant

memory, if only for their persistence. We have said that the Pilgrims builded better than they knew; and so do all sincere votaries of truth, no matter with how much error their opinions may be mixed. It was indeed the steadfastness of the men of Plymouth which gave us the opportunity of surpassing them. Theirs was the fundamental idea of civil and religious liberty. We can cling to it no more devotedly than they did, but ours are greater opportunities. The independence of the individual is a natural sequence of the independence of the Church, just as our personal liberty is the fruit of political freedom; but in the abstract idea of a free faith we have not taken one step beyond the voyagers from Delft Haven.

GIVING.

It would seem to be easy enough, if he has the money to pay for it withal, for a man to make a present to himself; and some contrive to do this without the money. It is wonderful with how little compunction a man who is filled with benevolence toward himself can use the purse of an easy-going associate, or help a confiding tradesman to fill up his ledger and day-book. All numbers with \$ before them are as nothing to No. 1. Penitent people in a scrape say, "I have been my own worst "enemy," as if they meant it; but the real opinion of every individual is that he is his own best friend. The world, however, for various good reasons, has put a stigma upon selfishness; who were elected by his patronage; is there a and whoever asserts, about this Christmas single district in which his patrorage alone time, that generosity is a humbug or a weak-

ness, will find himself regarded as the enemy only third-term organ-grinders will deny that of the human race, especially by the shopthe opposition to the reëlection of Grant is keepers. Upon any one of these merry days, stronger in the Republican party now than it in any stately street or mean alley of this great city, there is self-denial enough practiced to refute a regiment of Rochefoucaulds. There is nobody so rich as not to feel the pinch of giving at all, and often those who are rated the richest feel it the most smartly; while, if we could have an inventory of the real and personal estate of the Good Samaritan, we should probably find him humbly on a donkey. If we could have accurately stated the sum total of all the money spent during the holidays for gifts, and then ascertain how much of this expenditure was really ill-afforded and involved personal sacrifice, we should have encouraging data for a better opinion of human nature.

We are constantly bestowing upon ourselves food and raiment, articles of personal adornment or comfort, this or that which gratifies or possibly proclaims our good taste; but it is stimulating to think how much most men and women actually bestow upon others. We do not reckon the free hand with which parents endow their children, nor the lavishness of lovers; but he who has a genius for giving showers his largess upon those whom he does not know, upon the poor into whose gladdened faces he will never look, and upon the suffering whose relief he can only imagine. He takes pauperism upon trust; he accepts to him; he receives no thanks from those who are succored by his bounty; nor is he particuthe list of benefactors. So a moiety of the the justification for its existence. world's giving is with no blare of trumpets. The modest and retiring shuffle off their bounty in a corner and in a shame-faced way, with a "There, take it; and don't say a word about "it, I beg." There is a benevolence which makes a bigger noise, but its sum total after all is smaller. This is what a man gives to himself-the

pleasure of giving, the conscioustess that somebody is helped, the certainty that a fit want has been fitly supplied, and a life made happier. He says to himself, "We will not have the fine book, the costly picture, the gem which " we wanted; but the money shall go to the Society for Providing Destitute Children " with Ham Sandwiches and Wooden Horses." And a brave business he will do thus before A. D. 1876 starts upon his twelve months' travel -the old will be made younger, children rosier, lean and lank anatomies warmer and plumper, the sick more hopeful, the dark places brighter. 'Tis very sweet and genial and invigorating, this conspiracy between a man and his own better nature. It glorifies the tradesman's windows; it makes looped raggedness whole; it kindles coal fires and sets something to cooking over them; it fills homes full of happy laughter and freshens up the world brayely, rendering it quite a raree-show to those who were beginning to think it no better and brighter than an old junk-shop.

Why should not a man just now make himself a present of a good resolution or two? All morality and all philosophy recognize our duplex nature, and we take cognizance of it in our daily parlance. We say, "I have prom-'ised myself." The sage in the play admonishes his son to be "true to himself if he "would not be false to any man." Nobody can get away from consciousness. Sometimes it would save a bram-sick man from madness it he could do so. We put consciousness to the best account when we so order our lives that it cannot reproach us; when we fill it with the good gifts of unrebuking memories, so that it shall repay us an hundred fold. We all wish ourselves A Happy New Year, but it is only honorable action and self-denial which can secure true felicity to these beings which we call ourselves. We must be chary and wary in our dealings with our personality, and make friends and keep friends with our own souls. There may be plenty and prosperity and apparent triumph without this, but no real happiness, no wise life, no pare and entire success.

# UNSCIENTIFIC CRITICS.

The average American citizen has a comfortable opinion of his own ability, but there are certain branches of art about which he is cautious of expressing a public judgment. It he has no taste for literature, he will not give you a verdict on Tennyson's latest poem or Emerson's new volume of essays. If he is ignorant about painting, he will not write to the newspapers his impressions of Michael Angelo or his candid estimate of Bierstadt. But when there is a question of music all his modesty and good sense disappear. Upon that subject he will discourse you with an effrontery that is almost sublime; and if he knows nothing about it he is rather inclined to boast of his ignorance, and fancy that it gives him a special claim to be heard. In this alone of all the arts he bows to no authority and recognizes the need of no technical knowledge. He will balance Beethoven and Dan Bryant, "Lohengrin" and "La Grande Duchesse," with all the composure of Jove; and after remarking that he is entirely unacquainted with the rudiments of the art, and does not claim any sort of musical cultivation, he will lay down the law for managers and performers, or dismiss the verdict of generations with a snap of his fingers.

Who has not seen a score of such letters as the one which begins as follows in a Hartford paper? "The writer of this effusion makes no pretension to having a scientific taste or a critical ear for music, not even to an acquaintance with the regulation parlance requisite to write with propriety on the subject. His desire is simply to give some candid, unscientific, and perhaps homebrewed notions as to what kind of music 'suits this market best, or at any rate his "crude musical palate." And then, having demonstrated the entire worthlessness of opinion, he proceeds to give with considerable vehemence, and without a glimmering suspicion that he can possibly be saying anything foolish. He cannot understand why people should crowd the Thomas concerts to listen to "a stereo-"typed sameness of colicky, inharmonious and "hair-pulling discords," but he is satisfied that they cannot possibly like what Thomas offers them, because it does not suit "his "own crude musical palate;" and he is convinced that Thomas will soon play to empty benches if he does not "give us more harmony, melody, and music now and then "after the American idea"-whatever that may be.

The avidity with which people who are sensible enough on other topics will seek for opportunities to be absurd on the one subject of music is a curious phenomenon. This Hartford gentleman would no doubt laugh at a man who being entirely ignorant alike of seaman-

guard and the Iron Duke, from the point of view of an unscientific outsider having "not even an acquaintance with the regula-'tion parlance requisite to write with propriety on the subject." Is it any less ridiculous to criticise a symphony as colicky and inharmonious, when one does not know what a symphony is or what harmony is, and makes "no pretension "to a scientific taste or a critical ear?" Yet to have been no Crossus, since he journeyed he is only one out of ten thousand. The critics without taste, knowledge, or ear, annoy us at every musical formance, discourse at every dinner table, and hold forth at every club. We suspect the explanation of their persistency may be found in a common misconception of the proper function of music. It is the most popular of the arts and there is a vague general notion that it fulfills its highest aim when it affects most forcibly the fancy of the great uncultivated multitude. This of course is entirely wrong. The best music, like the best painting and the best statuary, is incomprehensible except by the educated mind. There are thousands who prefer Prang to Correggio, and see more beauty in a colored plaster cat than the Venus of Milo. There are thousands who are moved by the Mulligan Guards and insensible to the Seventh Symphony. That is only to say that in all stages of art the majority never get beyond its rudimentary what the directors of this or that society say forms. But it is only with the higher intelligences that art really concerns itself. To them it speaks a language which others canlarly desirous of having his name printed in not understand. In their appreciation it finds The musician who tries to suit only "the

the newspapers a criticism upon

plans, armament and machinery of the Van-

"crude musical palate," is a mere showman, false to his calling and a curse to the art which he profanes. He is a check upon popular progress, a corrupter of taste, an incubus upon the developing culture of his country. And the great merit of the orchestra which our Hartford friend distinguishes by his criticism is that instead of calculating what will suit the market, it is constantly leading the people onward and upward, enlarging their powers of appreciation, and opening to them new sources of enjoyment.

### PERSONAL.

The late Horace Binney left personal proprty valued at \$520,122. Congressman Warren of the VIIIth Massa

husetis District is in very poor health. Senator Fenton writes from Florida to his

Albany physician that he has already been much re-lieved from his throat trouble. The report that ex-Senator Nye was recovering his health and his mental faculties proves, unhap-

pily, to have been incorrect. He was removed from the asylum after his recovery was pronounced hopeless. The committee having the matter in charge is soliciting subscriptions for a full-length portrait of the late Vice-President, to be placed in Fancuil Hall, Boston. The portrait is to be painted by a leading artist, and will cost, including the frame, about \$1,000.

The statement by The Philadelphia Press that the appointments for Centennial orator, poet, and reader were clever frauds was without authority. The orator and reader have both accepted, but it is yet undecided whether Mr. Longfellow will consent to deliver the poeps or not.

President Grant and Secretary Belknap have ordered Dr. Linderman, Superintendent of the United States Mint, to coin appropriate medals of the cannon captured during the Mexican war for the purpose of presenting one cach to the veteran soldlers of the Mexican war who may congregate at Philadelphia at the Centennial celebration, July 4, 1876.

The late Joel Parker's bequest to Dartmouth College provides : First, a law department. For this obhas left property valued at from \$90,000 to \$150,000. This is for constituting three funds in support of the proposed law department, viz.: An instruc-tion fund, a library fund, and a building fund. Second, increase of the Dartmouth Cellege library. Some time ago he, with his brothers, established a fund called "The Parker Fund." for the benefit of the library. In his will he adds to it the sum of \$12,500.

Nature, in announcing with expressions of regret the proposed resignation by Prof. Max Müller of the Chair of Comparative Philology of Oxford University, gives the following as his reasons: " He benins to feel the gives the following as his reasons: The begins to feet make the following as his reasons: The begins to feet he he to devote all his attention to the ancient language and literature of Indis. He has just finished, he says, the work of his life, the Editio Princeps of the text and commentary of the oldest of the sacred books of the Brahmans, the oldest of the Aryan world. It was this which first brought him to England in 1846, and it was in order to be able to stay in England that he accepted the daties of professor."

own expense a number of houses for the poor. They are called economical houses, and are for the accommodation of operatives and poor people. Each house is divided into 32 lodgings, of two, three, or four rooms. Each lodging has a kitchen. They are well ventilated and full of light; the doors have good locks; there are bells, and the whole construction is solid. The rent of these lodgings is from 12 to 20 frames a month, according to the number of rooms. The rent is paid by the month, and without any demand of deposit in advance or as security.

About 100 of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's English admirers, including a number of distinguished authors, sent him an address on his 80th birthday, Dec. 4, saying: Not a few of the voices which it would have been dear est to you to hear to-day are silent in death. There may, perhaps, be some compensation in the assurance of the reverent sympathy and affectionate gratitude of many thousands of living men and women throughout the British Islands and elsewhere, who have derived a delight and inspiration from the noble series of your writings, and who have noted also how powerfully the world has been influenced by your great personal example. A whole generation has elapsed since you described for us the here as a man of letters. We congratulate you and ourselves on the spasious fallness of years which has enabled you to sustain this rare dignity among mankind in all its possible spleader and completeness. It is a matter for general rejoicing that a teacher whose genius achievements have lent radiance to his time still dwells amidst us; and our hope is that you may yet long continue in fair health, to feel how much you are loved and honored, and to rest in the retrospect of a brave and filterious life." Accompanying the address was a medal, designed by J. E. Boehm, which had been struck in commemoration of the day. On one of its faces is a medallion of Mr. Carlyle, and on the obverse the words "In commemoration:" Dec. 4, 1875." Silver and bronze copies are struck for the use of subscribers, with a few for prepresentation to public institutions; the copy which Mr. Carlyle was requested to accept is in gold. scribed for us the hero as a man of letters. We con-

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The latest discovery by the third-term advocates is that the President is undergoing "persecution" because he is a Methodist. Who is doing the persecuting is not apparent, for the universal opinion, even among the church papers themselves, is that the President is not Methodist "enough to hurt."

So far as the newspapers have anything to do about it, it is as good as decided that the Repub will send an unpledged delegation from this State to the National Convention. The Conking movement was nipped in the bud with remorseless abruptness.

Speaker Kerr's committees command both astonishment and praise. Nobody questions his honesty in selecting them, but his judgment is criticised. At the same time there is a prevalent suspicion that his chairmen may turn out better than they are expected to now, and thus vindicate the Speaker's choice.

& The principal third-term organ at Washington had a hard time hearing of Bishop Haven's third term demonstration at Boston. Even now it speaks of the affair as an "alleged nomination," and says it was not noticed by the Associated Press nor reported in the Roston journals, when the truth is, the first news was sent by the Associated Press, and all of the Boston papers gave reports of the meeting. But when the Sait Lake Methodists took up the matter and censured Bishop Hayen, the organ was "impelled" to notice the Bishop's nomination. The news of the Salt Lake protest came without a particle of delay to Washington, and the organ gives up a column to solid abuse of the man who uttered it.

A few days ago the editor of The Cincinnate Gazette amused himself with announcing on "good authority" that the President did not want a third term. Nobody thought the "good authority" of sufficient weight to merit much attention, and the editor himself seems to doubt it, for he goes on now to argue against the possibility of a third term, saying: "No considera-ble portion of the people of any party favor a third term, and whatever change may take place, it will be in the direction of one term, and certainly not is favor of ship, naval architecture, steam engineering, and ordnance, should write for third term. This much may be regarded as settled, and